

THE OYEN NEWS

Vol. 18, No. 23

OYEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1931



The Plea of the Unbuilt Home!

Do you wish to take advantage of the reduced prices in Lumber and Building materials?

Future generations may refer to this year as the time to have built that home.

Our stock is complete. Give us your orders for Screen Doors, Combination Screen and Storm, and Screen Windows. Well Curbing, Posts, Poles COAL and WOOD



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Cheaper Tractor Fuel

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Consult Our Agent at Your Shipping Point Concerning Your Grain Handling and Marketing Problems

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The Oyen News

List of Prize Winners at Oyen's Seventeenth Annual Agricultural Fair

The following is a list of the winners at Oyen's seventeenth annual summer fair:

Horses

Saddle for Boys and Girls
Saddle Pony, 14 1/2 hands or under—John Wilson, 1st; Martin Morris, 2nd.

Saddle for Ladies

Saddle Horse, 15 1/2 hands or under—C. Goodspeed, 1st; Howard Cates, 2nd.

Saddle (Gentleman's)

Saddle Horse, 15 1/2 hands or over—Martin Morris, 1st; John Wilson, 2nd.

Carriage and Roadsters

Team in Harness—Martin Morris, 1st; Howard Cates, 2nd. Single Mare or Gelding—John Wilson, 1st; Martin Morris, 2nd.

General Purpose

Dry Mare or Gelding, 3 years or over—L. C. Walker, 1st; Martin Morris, 2nd. Team in Harness—L. C. Walker, 1st; Howard Cates, 2nd.

Agricultural

Brood Mare with foal by side—Roscoe Kline, 1st; W. J. Ada, 2nd; E. Anderson, 3rd. Foal, foaled in 1931—R. P. Hall, 1st; W. J. Ada, 2nd; Roscoe Kline, 3rd.

Dry Mare or Gelding, foaled 1927 or prior—A. H. Church, 1st; Roscoe Kline, 2nd and 3rd.
Filly or Gelding, foaled 1928
G. S. Peck, 1st; R. P. Hall, 2nd; E. Anderson, 3rd.
Filly or Gelding, foaled in 1929—F. S. McNee, 1st; Roscoe Kline, 2nd; E. Anderson, 3rd.
Filly or Gelding, foaled in 1930—E. H. Davies, 1st; E. Anderson, 2nd and 3rd.
Team in Harness—R. P. Hall, 1st; Martin Morris, 2nd.

Heavy Draught

Brood Mare with foal by side—F. S. McNee, 1st and 2nd; Howard Cates, 3rd.

Foal, foaled in 1931—F. S. McNee, 1st and 2nd; Howard Cates, 3rd.
Dry Mare or Gelding, foaled in 1927 or prior—T. M. Abbott, 1st and 2nd; Martin Morris, 3rd.
Filly or Gelding, foaled 1928—R. P. Hall, 1st.
Filly or Gelding, foaled 1929—R. P. Hall, 1st.
Filly or Gelding, foaled 1930—Howard Cates, 1st; E. H. Davies, 2nd.
Team in Harness—T. M. Abbott, 1st; F. S. McNee, 2nd; Martin Morris, 3rd.

Registered Clydesdale

Brood Mare with foal by side—T. M. Abbott, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Foal, foaled in 1931—T. M. Abbott, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Dry Mare or Gelding, foaled 1927 or prior—T. M. Abbott, 1st.
Filly or Gelding, foaled 1928—T. M. Abbott, 1st.
Filly, foaled 1930—T. M. Abbott, 1st.
Stallion, foaled in 1928 or prior—William Russell, 1st; William Denton, 2nd.

Special Prizes

The medal donated by the Clydesdale Horse Association, for the best Clydesdale female, was won by T. M. Abbott. The F. C. Bliss special for the best team in harness on the grounds, was won by T. M. Abbott.

The Acheson special for the best mare on the grounds, was won by F. S. McNee.

F. S. McNee won the first prize donated by the society, and T. M. Abbott the second prize donated by W. J. Ada, for the best 1931 colt, any class, sired by a registered stallion.

The special donated by the society for the best four horse team on the grounds was won by Howard Cates, 1st; R. P. Hall, 2nd; Martin Morris, 3rd.

Cattle

Registered Shorthorn

Bull born 1929 or prior—L. C. Walker, 1st; E. H. Church, 2nd. Bull born 1930—H. Clarke Fraser, 1st; E. H. Church, 2nd. Calf, bull, born in 1931—H. Clarke Fraser, 1st and 2nd. Cow born 1928 or prior—L. C. Walker, 1st; E. H. Church, 2nd. Heifer born in 1929—L. C. Walker, 1st and 2nd. Heifer born in 1930—L. C. Walker, 1st; E. H. Church, 2nd. Calf, heifer, born 1931—L. C. Walker, 1st.

Registered Holstein

Bull born in 1929 or prior—David Peck, 1st; David Warwick, 2nd. Bull born 1930—David Warwick, 1st. Cow born in 1928 or prior—David Warwick, 1st and 2nd.

Registered Hereford

Bull born in 1929 or prior—C. Stauffer, 1st and 2nd. Bull born in 1930—C. Stauffer 1st and 2nd. Calf, bull, born in 1931—C. Stauffer, 1st. Cow born in 1928 or prior—C. Stauffer, 1st; Cecil Haberfeld, 2nd. Heifer born 1929—Cecil Haberfeld, 1st; C. Stauffer, 2nd. Heifer born 1930—C. Stauffer 1st and 2nd. Calf, heifer, born in 1931—C. Stauffer, 1st.

Registered Aberdeen Angus

Bull born in 1929 or prior—W. J. Nickel, 1st; C. A. Nickel, 2nd. Bull born in 1930—W. J. Nickel, 1st. Calf, bull, born in 1931—C. A. Nickel, 1st. Cow born in 1928 or prior—C. A. Nickel, 1st; W. J. Nickel, 2nd. Heifer born in 1929—W. J. Nickel, 1st; C. A. Nickel, 2nd. (Continued on page 8.)

Village of Oyen

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the provisions of the Tax Recovery Act, 1929, the Village of Oyen will offer for sale, at public auction, at the council chamber, Oyen, Alberta, on Saturday, August 15, 1931, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following lots:

| LOT | BLOCK | PLAN |
|------------------------|-------|--------|
| 16 | 2 | 400AR |
| 3 | 4 | 400AR |
| 13, 14, 15, 19 | 4 | 400AR |
| 12, 20 | 7 | 600AR |
| 1 | 8 | 600AR |
| 5, 7, 8, 9 | 8 | 600AR |
| 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 16, 18 | 10 | 1200AR |
| 9 | 13 | 350CD |

The above mentioned lots will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid and the reservations contained in the existing certificates of title.

Declarations may be effected at any time prior to the sale by the payment of all arrears and costs.

Dated at Oyen, Alberta, this 22nd day of June 1931.
P. C. BLISS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Harvest News

Harvest is upon us very early this year. It means hard work. Hard work needs good food. Let us supply your Food wants.

We have the very best of Groceries, and our Cash prices are low.

A G. Flour, per 98 lbs .. \$2.65
3 lb pkt Coffee, with Cup and Saucer .. 95c
Gallon Apples, per tin .. 45c
10 lbs Cornmeal for .. 45c

Men's Department

We have an exceptionally good Work Boot for Men, which we are selling at .. \$2.95
Work Shirts at .. 90c
Men's Overalls, our Leader, at per pair 1.45
Men's Leather gloves, a big range, pair 75c

For Good Service, Good Goods and Low Prices

Buy at

S. A. MILLER

Member of Associated Grocers Ltd.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

IN BUSINESS 25 YEARS

Paid-up Capital \$3,180,803.97
Reserve and Surplus \$2,490,981.11
Total Paid-up Capital, Reserve and Surplus \$5,671,784.48

Let this Company Handle Your Grain

OYEN THEATRE

Notice to Patrons

To encourage patronage and make it possible for all to see shows at a very reasonable price, the management are pleased to announce that during the month of August the price of admission for adults will be

25c

Your Patronage is Solicited

WILL RETAIN OUR EMBASSIES IN FOREIGN LANDS

Ottawa, Ont.—Legations established by Canada in foreign countries will be maintained. "We will support in every possible way their usefulness," Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons, when the appropriation of \$100,000 for the Washington legation was under consideration. The vote was carried. The Prime Minister, however, had doubts as to whether these legations were worth the money from a purely diplomatic point of view.

The government intended to maintain the foreign legations to the best of its ability, "hoping that as the days go by a clearer perception of their value will be gained. Diplomatic activities may make their maintenance more desirable and more justifiable," Mr. Bennett said. "If you consider them and weigh them in the pure realm of diplomatic usefulness, you will find it hard to justify some portions of the expenditures incurred."

From the standpoint of commercial activities, however, Mr. Bennett thought the benefits outweighed the costs.

The discussion was brought up when Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, child of the Prime Minister with changing his views about these legations. The Liberal leader read from Mr. Bennett's speeches when in opposition, in which it had been stated that the Dominion's representatives should be incorporated in the personnel of the legations, so that the Empire would, on diplomatic issues, speak with a united voice.

Mr. King compared this with Hon. W. D. Herridge, the present Canadian Minister to Washington, saying the Canadian legation served a useful purpose to Canada in bringing the people of British Empire together. Declaring the present government was faced with the concrete situation of the legations abroad, he said he would continue them. Mr. Bennett said he had supported the doctrine of Sir Robert Borden that Canada should have had its legation in the same premises as the British embassy to proclaim solidarity of the Empire. He had not changed his views in that regard. He thought, however, Canadian commercial attaches should be separate from the British embassy.

"What the ultimate effect will be on the question in strong countries of sovereignty which you do not possess, and of a position which we cannot in any sense occupy unless we change our relations to the motherland and to the other parts of the British Empire, is a matter which will not be settled in a single day, a single year, five years or ten," said Mr. Bennett.

Death Of Former Minister Of Justice

Rt. Hon. C. C. Doherty died Monday morning at his home in Ottawa, after a long illness. He was 76 years of age. He was a member of parliament, representing St. Ann's, Montreal, from 1908 to 1911.

Amendments To Customs Act
Ottawa, Ont.—Because of legal conflict over Canada's jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, the House of Commons recently accepted an amendment to the Customs Act, suggested by the senate. Whether the act was enforceable beyond the three-mile limit was being determined by the Privy Council, said Premier R. B. Bennett, and the senate amendment would clarify this situation pending judgment.

Senate Passes Two Acts
Ottawa, Ont.—The senate passed the Government Bill which would remove the necessity for re-election of members of parliament when appointed cabinet members. The act amending the Red Cross act was also passed.

W. N. U. 1901

Teachers' Federation

1932 Convention Will Be Held In Regina

Moncton, N.B.—The 1932 convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation will be held in Regina, as an invitation extended by J. R. Mackey, and supported by a letter from the mayor of that city was accepted at the twelfth annual convention.

Miss Catherine M. Straith, of Windsor, Ont., was elected first vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. S. MacFarlane, of Fredericton, who was recently appointed superintendent of education for New Brunswick. A. Rickard of Saint John was elected second vice-president to fill the place formerly occupied by Miss Straith.

The secretary, M. J. Coldwell, of Regina, submitted his report of the year which dealt with the seriousness of the situation in regard to the prevailing depression. Western Canada, in particular, was faced with the certainty of a crop failure. Among the people there was a growing feeling that something was fundamentally wrong with the economic system which produces in abundance and yet tolerates a condition of want and extreme poverty in the midst of plenty. As educators, the teachers of the face the question, study the problem and assist mankind in finding a solution.

Canada-South Africa Trade Treaty Foreseen

Johannesburg Correspondent Investigating Most Suitable Terms For Agreement

London, England.—Successful negotiation of a trade treaty between Canada and the Union of South Africa is predicted in a despatch received here from Johannesburg.

Pointing to the activity of the South African Government in the matter, the Johannesburg correspondent says that officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as of the Department of Finance have been busy engaged investigating the most suitable terms for an agreement.

The conclusion of an independent treaty between the two Dominions will be one result of the postponement for one year of the Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa, the despatch claims.

Bill Becomes Law

British Unemployment Measure Passed By House Of Lords
London, England.—The unemployment insurance bill sponsored by the MacDonald Government became law when the remaining stages of the measure were passed by the House of Lords. It had already been given royal assent by the House of Commons.

The bill, drawn up following the interim report of the royal commission on the "dole," was designed to correct certain abuses in the distribution of unemployment insurance money which have cost a considerable amount. In the Commons the bill was attacked by the Liberal Group headed by Sir John Simon, Labor in opposition. In the Lords, the bill was supported by the Conservative and Independent Group of Sir Oswald Mosley, as well as by the entire Conservative party.

Bill Passes House

Federal Government Contributes 75 Per Cent. Toward Old Age Pension

Ottawa, Ont.—Thirty reading was given in the House of Commons, to the government's measure providing for a Federal contribution of 75 per cent. toward old age pensions, the provinces contributing the remaining 25 per cent. One amendment to the bill was suggested by the Prime Minister on the promptings of several opposition members. It was that the clause in the preamble of the act expressing the desirability of establishing old age pensions on a contributory basis be eliminated. The House approved the amendment.

Exempted From Excise Tax

Ottawa, Ont.—Goods with a value below \$25 were exempted from the one per cent. excise tax in an amendment proposed in the House of Commons, Tuesday, July 21, 1931, by Premier R. B. Bennett. The goods must be brought across the border by mail or express.

Quebec Elections

Montreal, Que.—The provincial elections for Quebec will take place on August 24 according to a special despatch from Quebec appearing in La Presse. The newspaper says that announcement of the dissolution of the present legislature will be made soon.

SOME DETAILS OF BEAUHARNOIS INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, Ont.—Highlights of the Beauharnois report include:

The House of Commons Committee on Beauharnois recommends: That parliament procure the development of Beauharnois as a manner best suited to the interests of Canada, without prejudicing Quebec's rights.

That an agreement between the Dominion and Quebec should be arranged, if there is conflict between the two, so that the project may not be imperiled.

That navigation rights and the Dominion's jurisdiction of these be preserved.

The committee's report finds: That R. A. C. Henry, vice-president of Beauharnois, does not consider himself as a fit and proper person to continue in the management of Beauharnois.

That Mr. Henry and H. B. Griffith, secretary-treasurer of Beauharnois, were involved in the "misuse" of the company's funds for campaign purposes.

That the fee of \$50,000 and annual retainer of \$15,000 to the legal firm, which received the aforementioned \$50,000 rendered no detailed bill to the company for legal expenses.

That Senator Hayden received over \$500,000 for campaign purposes, while his firm, which received the aforementioned \$50,000 rendered no detailed bill to the company for legal expenses.

That Senator McDougall's actions as Beauharnois "cannot be too strongly condemned."

That the evidence of J. B. Hunter, Prime Minister of Public Works, and Deputy Minister of Finance, in the department, was not "satisfactory" in view of their position as departmental officials.

That the funds "improperly taken from the company" for campaign purposes should be returned to the company.

That from the beginning R. O. Sweezy, promoter of the project, appreciated "that he had to associate with men who could exert influence in political circles at Ottawa and Quebec."

That the campaign contributions by Mr. Sweezy were "shamelessly, wastefully and needlessly made for the expressed purpose of obtaining the necessary funds for the project."

That the work of Beauharnois in proceeding on plans which have not been approved by the governor-in-chief.

That Mr. Sweezy, together with Mr. Griffith, "was the instrument by which approximately \$200,000 of the company's money was misused, as he alleges, for campaign funds."

That no evidence was adduced that \$125,000 in bonds given to John Alder, Jr., of Toronto, went to any political party.

To Distribute Relief

C.N.R. Employees To Lay Off Half Day Per Week

Montreal, Que.—Following an agreement reached between the management of the Canadian National Railways and representatives of the railway employees, it was announced recently that commencing August 1, 1931, employees of the Canadian National Railways receiving less than \$4,000 per annum will lay off one-half day per week without pay, and payroll deduction will be made accordingly. This information is contained in an official letter to heads of departments, signed by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the railway.

HELP RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIC STEP

Lord Bledisloe (left) Governor-General of New Zealand, and Sir Henry Loch, Governor-General of Australia, met in London, Tuesday, July 20, to discuss the economic situation of the two countries. They are the first to meet since the outbreak of the war. The two governors-general discussed the economic situation of their respective countries and the steps which should be taken to help them. They also discussed the possibility of a joint effort to help the two countries. They agreed to meet again in the near future to discuss the situation further.

NEW LIET. GOVERNOR

Until September

Scarborough, N.Y.—From the observation platform of a special train which was to bear them to Quebec for a five weeks' tour of Canada, King Prajapathi and Queen Ramabharani of Siam waved farewell to the people among whom they had lived in Westchester County for three months.

On the visiting points of interest in Eastern Canada the royal party will go to Ottawa, to be guests of the government, August 10 and 11. They will sail in September from Vancouver.

ASK GOVERNMENT TO SET LIMIT FOR THE RELIEF FUND

Want Wheat Price Bolstered

Committee On Agriculture Urges Ottawa To Prevent Drying Drop

Ottawa, Ont.—"In view of the evidence given before the committee it is recommended that the government take whatever steps it may deem necessary to prevent a drastic decline in the price paid to producers of wheat, especially during the fall months when the bulk of the crop is being marketed."

This was one of the chief recommendations of the House of Commons committee on Agriculture, which drafted its report, recording the investigations into the methods of handling and marketing agricultural products.

The report also commends the activities of the officers of the Department of Agriculture in putting before the farmers their suggestions for solution of various problems, and particularly urges them to disseminate information regarding the value of the open prairie, and also the prairie to take in seedling down to grass or clover, or the planting of trees and hedges, as possible remedial measures.

The important question of how to get the producer the maximum returns for his produce and the return of the spread between producer and consumer was given careful study by your committee," says the report.

Floods Destroy Chinese Crops

Shanghai, China.—"Vast areas of Central China were under water, hundreds of thousands were dead, the prices of foodstuffs soared 30 per cent. in many cities as the result of one of the worst floods in 60 years."

Crops were severely damaged, preying terrible famine during the coming fall and winter.

The Hankow correspondent of the Associated Press reported the Yangtze River at that point had risen higher than ever before in the history of modern times. He said the stream was still rising.

Telegraphic appeals poured into Nanking, the Nationalists capital, from scores of cities throughout the great Central China basin, indicating the widespread nature of the calamity. Nanking itself was partially submerged and thousands were made homeless.

Famine conditions already were reported from Wuhan, Anhwei Province, where rice boats were looted by hungry mobs.

Nearly 200 schemes for calendar reform have been presented to the League of Nations.

Royalty Visiting Canada

King and Queen Of Siam Remaining Until September

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KING DEFENDS RECORD OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Ottawa, Ont.—Protesting that "insinuation and insinuation" against the former government, Mr. Bennett said into the report of the select committee on Beauharnois, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition, defended the record of his administration.

Mr. King headed the government which, on Friday, March 8, 1929, passed the order-in-council approving the plans of the Beauharnois Corporation.

The Beauharnois project had been approved by his government on its merits, Mr. King declared. Not a single statement made during the investigation showed that political influence had been used on members of the government who granted the application for this great development.

Persecuted by Premier L. A. Taschereau in the report that, if political influence was exerted it had not been felt by the government. The report should have brought out not a cent had been paid to influence any member of the government in granting the application.

At some length, the opposition leader reviewed the history of the application. The Province of Quebec, he asserted, had granted the Beauharnois Company the right to develop power. The Province of Ontario, he said, had granted the seasonal program. The other is the report of the Beauharnois committee.

As expected, the claim that the government was asking for a "blank cheque" formed the storm-center of opposition. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, who moved the resolution, dealt with this charge before it was made.

"We believe that it is in the interest of Canada," he said, "to have a taxpayer, of the provinces, and of the people concerned, that we should not endeavor to place a limitation upon the amount that may be expended, either with respect to direct relief or otherwise," Mr. Bennett declared.

Once a specific amount was stated, a contract would arise between the province to obtain all that they believed to be their share.

The claim would be advanced that the total amount should be apportioned on a basis of population, whereas the government wished the necessity in details where the money would be used.

"It is not the duty of the government to establish upon which they had been established upon which they might draw without work."

The other side of the argument was presented by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader. Parliament was the board of directors set by the people to administer their business, and the duty of the government to determine what sums it required for unemployment relief, in the first instance, and for farm relief, in the second, and submit them to parliament, said Mr. King.

What the government said was that they would go back, but declared that Mr. King's limit should be set. And, he reminded Mr. Bennett, the government could always summon parliament, and it found that more money was required.

The situation was abnormal and serious Premier Bennett informed the House gravely. Many Canadians were now in want and, unless extraordinary measures were taken, would suffer hardship and privation during the coming winter. No need existed for apprehension as to Canada's ability to meet the situation. Canada was solvent. The government proposed to proceed with a program of public undertakings designed to furnish employment. In leaving this aside, there still remained the problem of assisting the provinces, and through them the municipalities, in their problem.

Mr. Bennett issued a warning to persons capable of work who refused to work. For such there would be no benefits, he said. "The people's money is not for those who are able but unwilling to care for themselves," he asserted. "It is for those who are unable to care for themselves."

The generous co-operation of all classes in the land."

There existed in Canada, Premier Bennett continued, a class of persons, "happily few in number," who saw the present situation an opportunity to spread pernicious political doctrine, as long as they did not attack the foundations upon which our civilization was built, they would not be molested. But if the government was forced to believe that their intention was to attack law and order, such action would be taken "as was taken in the case of the German revolution."

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Students Study Mines

Toronto, Ont.—The mines of Northern Ontario, curious rock formations in the west and in the Canadian Rockies, and the structure of the structural framework of the Dominion will be studied by the international summer school of geology, made up of 22 Princeton University students, who with their instructors and guests, arrived in Toronto by private car.

In Germany every school owner is taxed 50 cents per annum.

Canadian Sales In United Kingdom

Empire Marketing Board Reports Progress In Empire Buying

A steady increase in the sale of Canadian goods in the United Kingdom is recorded in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board just published.

"The growing habit of buying from within the Empire has attained an impetus in the United Kingdom," states the report, "which even the world-wide economic depression has been powerless to retard."

Twenty-two commodities, drawn from four Dominions and several Colonies, were noted in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board for 1929-1930, as having been imported into the United Kingdom in the previous two seasons in greater quantities than ever before in their histories. Again, the Board's Annual Report for 1929-1930 showed that twenty-five new records had been set in the year then under review. By Empire footcuffs; half of these did even better in the year now being considered, while a further substantial list of Empire footcuffs established records. Apples from Canada and from New Zealand reached this country in record quantities in 1930 as did bananas from the British West Indies, butter and cheese from New Zealand, coffee from the West Indies, currants from Australia, eggs from Australia and South Africa, grapefruit from South Africa, and Palestine lamb from New Zealand, oranges, peaches, plums, sugar and wine from South Africa, pears from New Zealand, and tobacco from the Dominion.

A number of other footcuffs are also mentioned in the report for which, while the 1929 record was not reached in 1930, the last year's imports surpassed all previous years, except 1928. These include Australian raisins and sultanae, New Zealand frozen pork, Ceylon tea, Australian sugar, and British Malaya canned pineapples.

The people of the United Kingdom are proving themselves steadily more willing to buy from within the Empire. Many factors have combined to bring about this encouraging result. First, more scientific attention is being paid today than ever before by Empire producers to the need for supporting the natural high quality of their goods by grading and orderly marketing in all its branches. Secondly, distributive traders of all kinds in the United Kingdom have shown themselves wholeheartedly resolved to further the progress of Empire buying along sound economic lines. Thirdly, the contact between quantities overseas and wholesale and retail traders in the United Kingdom grows steadily closer. Fourthly, consumers in the United Kingdom, men and women, are becoming more aware of the excellent and wide range of Empire products and of the importance of Empire buying.

Eight methods of publicity have again been used.

First, advertisements have been inserted in the national press and in trade and local papers.

Secondly, posters have been displayed on the 1,700 bus routes and over 450 towns. The sets of posters have been changed seventeen times in the year. Handings were used at Birmingham. Reproductions of suitable posters with leaflets were issued to 22,000 schools in the United Kingdom which had applied for them.

Thirdly, display material for shops has again been sent out and leaflets, both for housewives and for schools, have been issued in the thousands. Fourthly, lectures have been given. Fifthly, wireless talks to housewives have been arranged, by courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, following which 20,000 individual applications were received for leaflets. The chairman of the Board and of the Research Grants Committee.



"I met a man who is so similar to you that it would be impossible to tell you apart from the mother of him. He says you didn't put him in the hills that I lent you a month ago."—Lastige Kolner Zeitung, Cologne.

W. N. U. 1901

too, both gave talks in connection with the Board's work. Slightly, the Board has taken part, extensively, in exhibitions and shopping weeks.

Seventy meetings of business men, traders and producers have been addressed. Slightly, the distribution of films through theatrical and other channels has been developed.

One Person Who Needs Holiday

Woman Who Devotes Herself To Home Requires Vacations

A contributor recently warned husbands to see that their wives took vacations, and if possible alone. Some husbands do that. Others criss-cross with rage at the first suggestion that their wives need occasional change and rest, a respite from the humdrumness of housekeeping, a chance to get away by themselves and renege the unrelenting threat of their nervous systems.

Women in business are understood to need vacations. They get them. The woman who devotes herself to making a home for a husband is too often showing less consideration. As our contributor wrote:

Yet no human being works as hard as she does. No other labor is as monotonous as hers. She goes round and round in a treadmill in which she is forever cooking meals that are eaten and then cooking other meals that are eaten, and so on ad infinitum.

The husband leaves the house in the morning, she mingles with the world, with its ever varying contacts. The wife finds her horizon, day and night, within the same four walls. When domesticity pulls on the husband he can go off fishing with the boys. When it pulls on the wife she is called neurotic and told to get over it.

Women's place is in the home. Who shouldn't she stay there three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. She hasn't any nerves to be unstrung. Only business men are supposed to become tired, women engaged in the important business of home-making are made of cast iron. The fact that not more of them go insane proves it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Sporting Spirit

Soldier Was Game and Won Out Against Heavy Odds

After a certain fight, the surgeon told the chaplain that one poor fellow was close beyond hope. "Well, my dear fellow," he began in a voice of deep emotion, "you are very badly wounded and I have anything to say, or any word that you want sent to your family, tell me now."

The poor fellow understood. "My dear fellow," he said, "I have a pocketbook there and took it out. 'Is that what you want?'"

"Yes," was the faint reply. "Open it."

"Here is a ten-shilling note. Is that what you want?"

"Yes."

"What shall I do with it?"

Then the soldier said in a whisper, "Get out of the life I don't die."

And he did.

A Job In Prospect

Some Day Churchill Will Require a Traffic Policeman

Canada's most northerly report to date, 50 has the beginning of a traffic problem. The first motor truck to rumble along the shores of Hudson Bay arrived at Churchill, Manitoba, recently.

Eskimos and Indians ran for cover when the truck came ploughing along the trails, but a few of the brave were so excited to take a ride with the result that afterward they straggled about in the wake of a long procession. In 1932 when Churchill is officially opened there will no doubt be numerous trucks and automobiles in this northern port, and who knows how short a time it will be until, perhaps, a traffic policeman may be presiding at his chief crossing.

One For Every Member

She (showing album)—This is an old photograph of the family doctor. He—Who's your family doctor, now?

She—Hard to say. You see, neither goes to an eye specialist, father to a stomach specialist, sister goes to a throat specialist, my brother to in the care of a lung specialist, and I'm taking treatment from an osteopath.

Large Opal Discovered

Discovery of what is believed to be the largest opal in existence at Lightning Ridge, Australia, has been revealed. It was said to weigh 711 carats and to be a mass of brilliant colours.

Has First Hand Knowledge

German Scientist Tells How To Combat Hot Weather

A German scientist, Dr. Immanuel A. Blum, passing through Canada on his way to Sanaa, ridicules the way in which Canadians seek to combat hot weather. Dr. Blum knows something about hot weather, having spent some years in German East Africa combating the heat, the scourge of tropical Africa.

"Cold tea, cold baths, electric fans and all these things are all absurdities in hot weather," he says. He advises hot tea, hot baths and underwear of some thicker porous material. He says that an ice drink acting as a cold draft to the stomach makes the heart and the rest of the body work harder to overcome the cold effect. "You get hot all over just to have a cool inside for a moment," he says.

According to Dr. Blum, scientific practitioners in the tropics would not dream of giving cold drinks to a patient with fever, who complains that he is desired to receive. Instead, hot tea and a blanket are prescribed to induce a gentle, perspiring perspiration, and so lower the temperature of the whole body. "This Canadian dream of perspiration, it is a bogey man," said Dr. Blum. "To be in bed in hot weather is only to trip to perils. It is Nature's own relief."

And this is not true for all climates, and swimming. It is well known that the shock of a cold plunge acts as a tonic to the system, sets up a reaction and makes the body produce more heat. To be warm in winter take cold baths. But in summer take hot baths.—Regina Daily Star.

Denmark Making Bid For Canadian Market

Have Shipped Finest Cuts Of Ham In Attractive Packages

There is food for thought for the Canadian farmer in the recent arrival in the Canadian market of tinned hams from Denmark.

When it comes to marketing its production, or over-production if you prefer, the little kingdom of Denmark does a special which is hard to beat. Not only do they market their products in the usual forms, maintaining the dominant position in the British market, but they are now processing the finest cuts, packaging them attractively, and making a strong bid for the larger consuming centres in our Canadian market. Canadian producers should find an incentive to opportunity in the situation. A study of the fundamental principles underlying Danish methods might hold much of useful interest.

Fruit Syrops

Syrup Is An Important Factor In The Home Canning Of Fruit

In the home canning of fruits the syrup used is an important factor in success. The kind of syrup used varies with different fruits. In putting up raspberries, peaches and pears use 1 cup of sugar to 2 cups of water; for rhubarb and cherries, 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of water; and for strawberries and plums use 2 cups of sugar to 1 cup of water. Syrops should be boiled five minutes before being added to jars. Fill jars with fruit, packing as firmly as possible without crushing, then cover with syrup.

Population Of Paris

Results of a recent census of Paris show that the French capital proper contains 2,871,000 inhabitants and that Greater Paris, which contains this area and the suburbs, has a population of 4,877,000. The city has increased only about 32,000 in the last five years.

He—"Do you have any trouble with 'shall' and 'will'?"

His—"No, my wife says 'You shall,' and I say 'I will.'"

CANADIANS HONORED BY ORDER OF ST. JOHN

His Majesty has approved the conferring of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem on several Canadians, and above are four who have been thus honored: Hon. J. H. King, who has been made a Knight of Grace of the Order; St. John; L. M. Wood, (top centre), and Fred Cook (bottom centre), who have also been made Commanders, and Hon. Murray MacLaren, who has been made a Knight of Grace of the Order.

Canadian School Histories

Need For Standard History In All Schools Throughout Dominion

Delegates to the convention in Calgary of the Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations have stressed very broadly the need for a standard Canadian history in all schools throughout the Dominion. That need is a very real one and will grow more obvious as the years go on. The history of this country, as we know it, is not sufficiently ancient to permit of any serious controversy on fundamental historical facts. That is to say, the history of the Canadian people has been described with presumably reasonable accuracy.

But as time goes on, in each community there will arise a mass of legend about each historical incident that centres in that community so that the entire picture of Canadian history will be thrown out of perspective. The tendency will be for Canadians to colour their historical conceptions in the light of the community they happen to favour.

When that time comes, Canadians will need corrective measures. A history that is written not with reasonable accuracy but with absolute bias, and one that is written for standard use in Canadian schools should not only be written with absolute fidelity, but with a charm of colour and romance.

There is hardly one Canadian history in use in our schools that is not marred by its dullness and its lack of reason for it. The events that contributed to the founding of this country are romantic in the extreme. The time for this ideal standard history to be written is now, while the country is still young enough to furnish itself with corrective documentary evidence. It is a challenge to the best historians of the Dominion, and the government could do worse than to sponsor a lucrative competition for the production of a new Canadian history that must be both accurate and attractive.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Soviets Announce New Basis For Farmers

Payment Made Only For Quality Of Work Performed

An further detail in the system of remunerating collective farm labor according to individual merit, the people's commissariat for agriculture decreed that payment now shall be made only on the basis of quantity and quality of work performed.

The decree was another concrete result of the Soviet industrial policy and a departure from the doctrine from each according to his capacity; to each according to his needs.

The system also was changed to compel farmers to fulfill contracts to supply the government first. This was expected to stimulate the farmers to make the most of the harvest to obtain a larger share for themselves.

Cool To Newcastle

Business Man—"Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway."

Salesman (retreating to the door)—"Good-day, sir."

Business man—"What are you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman—"No. I sell memory courses."

Maiden Lane, in New York City, got its name because it once followed the course of a small stream where Dutch girls of pioneer days washed clothes.

A statistician is a man who loves figures so well that when he has nothing else to do he looks for objects to put out and see just how far they will reach.

WEED CONTROL

Use Of Commercial Fertilizers Found To Be Of Assistance

An interesting feature in connection with the use of commercial fertilizers when drilled with grain crops is the fact that weeds are killed out by the heavy growth of the grain plants. Extensive tests at the growth of grains with fertilizer drilled in with the seed carried out by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., show that not only do increased yields result from the use of phosphate fertilizers, but damage from wireworms is lessened and the rapid plant growth which results literally smother out weeds.

It is the book with the attractive binding that is most in demand in these days, says a publisher. Naturally, it is bound to sell.

Funny how prejudice will urge you to elect a man to manage public affairs who would not be able to manage a small store.

Soviet Russia Taking Canadian Engineers

Holds Out Attractive Offers To Scientists and Industrial Experts

With Soviet Russia entailing many of Canada's industrial experts and men of science she is obtaining remuneration with which to further her war against Canadian products.

Recently, a chief engineer with 20 years' experience with one of Canada's basic industries (a mineral industry) producing 80 per cent of the world's output left for Russia. There his 20 years' experience will be employed to help establish Russia on a competitive basis with Canada.

Russia's buying of Canadian and American brains to further her industrial program presents a problem which has yet to be solved. Selecting upon a time when many industrial plants in Canada are curtailing operations, Russia has been successful in attracting offers of remuneration, in augmenting its staff of technical advisers. Unfortunately there is no embargo on the emigration of these experts and any embargo on Russia's product into Canada avails but little in world markets.

To forestall the emigration of graduates from Canada's universities abroad and to assist in their homecoming the Technical Service Council has been formed and is doing great work in finding positions in Canada for Canadians. It is realized that a man who has been in Russia for years of our rising generation can't be employed abroad. While the council bends its efforts to retaining this man hood competition will be able to travel into the outskirts to live, owing to the magnificent system of tube railways, or subways, which are the fastest and cleanest in the world, trains running automatically during the rush hours at intervals of only forty-five seconds between them.

London's transportation systems provide astounding figures. There are 650 railway stations, 360 miles of street cars, thousands of double-deck buses and thousands of taxicabs. Each year the local railways carry about 700,000,000 passengers. The street cars about 1,000,000,000 and the buses another 700,000,000.

London necessarily has a stupendous waste supply, some of it being shipped from as far away as Wales. It has thousands of acres of beautiful parks, and, despite the smoke which is the cause of the world's worst fogs in winter, it is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in Britain. There is more smoke in Manchester, Glasgow or Glasgow than there ever is in London.

There are 3,000 acres of water space in the docks, and the total traffic of the port is about 10 million dollars a year.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Flight Of Birds

Flocks Of Geese Known To Have Attained Altitude Of Five Miles

Some birds fly at an altitude of approximately five miles is reported by T. H. Harrison, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, England, in "Nature," the British Journal of Science. This flock was included accidentally in a photograph of the sun which made it possible for its altitude to be estimated.

Mr. Everest explorers, Mr. Harrison says, have reported birds-in-migration, curlews and choughs—higher than 20,000 feet. Birds have been noted from aeroplanes at an approximate altitude of 15,000 feet.

But the records of migrations at extreme heights are so few, Mr. Harrison says, that it must be concluded that the great bulk of bird travel takes place below 5,000 feet.—Regina Leader-Post.

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Prove Cynics Wrong

London's Official Statistics Show Marriage Not Always Mischery

Cynics tell us that marriage is but another name for purgatory. It is a view which is popular today. Anybody who has been, however, should read London's official statistics for 1929 which have just been issued.

They reveal that of 37,000 London brides in that year, 2,500 were widows. And about half this undaunted band married widowers. Evidently, then, unless memories are very short, marriage is not always such misery as the pessimists would have us believe. So carry on, Cupid!

Planned For Ninety Years

Francisco Berger has created at least one record. He has been engaged in his profession of pianist for close on 90 years. He made his first public appearance when he was eight, and is teaching three days a week at the Guildhall School of Music, London. England and Mendelssohn studied under the same master.

Teacher—"Hence, why should we always pay our bills promptly?"

Bright Boy—"So we can charge some more next month."



"How is your brother after his operation?"

"Complications have set in."

"Very. He has become engaged to his nurse."—Ice per, Stockholm.

Advocates A System Of Diversified Agricultural Exports To Stabilize The Industry

Rarely have the reasons for diversified production in Canada and the intensification of livestock production—to the mutual advantage of all farmers—been so clearly and concisely stated as by Prof. A. M. Shaw, Dean of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, at the annual convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural societies in January last. Dealing in a broad way with problems of Canadian agriculture, more especially those linked with the utilization of feed grains, Dean Shaw stated:

"Under the system of diversified agricultural exports, the Canadian farmer would be engaged in the production and export of high grade wheaten and finished livestock and livestock products which would have the direct result of securing the highest possible net revenue for the products of the Canadian farm. I am a firm believer in the principle of diversification in connection with Canada's agricultural exports, and I am firmly believing that if the great revenue that is received each year from the sale of agricultural products abroad were devoted not only solely, as at present, from one commodity, but from six or seven, it would greatly tend to stabilize the industry."

"Not only is the diversification of Canada's agricultural exports desirable but thought should be given to this question by the individual farmer who frequently may lower the production costs by adding certain side lines to his business."

"Please do not misunderstand me in connection with this question. There are many parts of the country where specialized types of farming must be carried on. This is particularly true of a great part of western Canada, where in certain high class grain growing areas practical difficulties make it quite impossible to engage in the keeping of livestock. Farmers in districts of this kind would be well advised to stick rather closely to grain growing, but there seems to be no reason why a part or, on occasion, all of the grain grown in an area of this kind might be with profit be fed to farm animals by other farmers living in other parts of Canada where natural conditions are more favorable for the keeping of livestock."

"This brings me to the question of transportation. At present the grain rates are framed with special reference to our export trade in grain. In other words, our lowest rates are awarded or export rates. If, however, there is to be a considerable export of our grain fed in Canada, the local or domestic rate immediately comes into effect."

"Just how does this transportation charges operate? They are extremely complicated and I do not propose to analyse them in detail, but will simply point out how certain phases of agriculture in certain parts of Canada are directly affected by them. For instance, a car of grain may be shipped from almost any point in central Saskatchewan to Liverpool or a Northern European port, at a cost of 34 to 39 cents per hundredweight."

"However, if a Canadian farmer living in the eastern townships of Quebec or in eastern Ontario or the Maritime Provinces wishes to secure a similar car of grain from Saskatchewan it will cost him, via lake and rail, within a few cents of the above figures. But because farmers generally, for obvious reasons, are unable to take full advantage of the direct through shipping rates that apply on bulk carloads, in actual practice he finds that the cost to him is often higher than the figures quoted."

"There may be good and sufficient reasons for the apparent disparity in the freight rates quoted. I am not criticising them at this time, but I am simply endeavouring to point out to you how the operation of the domestic or local freight rates tend to adversely affect certain phases of the agricultural industry."

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metable rates may frequently handicap the production of the livestock industry in certain parts of the country.

"A direct result is that eastern Canadian farmers do not use western Canadian grain to the extent they could. Instead, they use large quantities of corn and cottonseed meal imported from the United States and Argentina. They are not always using because they are better, but largely because they are cheaper. If an adjustment could be made whereby an eastern farmer, engaged as he is, largely in the dairy and general livestock production business, could use his lands for the growing of legumes, pasture, forage, and silage or root crops, to which they are admirably suited, and buy his concentrate in the form of western Canadian grain, it would mean that he could increase his output of livestock and income and at the same time furnish the natural outlet for the feed grains of western Canada."

"Some may ask, why not feed the livestock on the same farms where the grain is grown and thus not only avoid the payment of the high domestic rates for feed grains but also be in a position to take advantage of the low export rate on the finished product?"

"This would be an ideal system and where possible of application is the logical procedure, but in practice this, that, generally speaking, the great grain growing areas are not so suitable for successful production of livestock as certain other parts of the country. One of the main reasons for this is that any large areas where total or partial crop failures occur where specialized types of farming must be carried on. This is particularly true of a great part of western Canada, where in certain high class grain growing areas practical difficulties make it quite impossible to engage in the keeping of livestock. Farmers in districts of this kind would be well advised to stick rather closely to grain growing, but there seems to be no reason why a part or, on occasion, all of the grain grown in an area of this kind might be with profit be fed to farm animals by other farmers living in other parts of Canada where natural conditions are more favorable for the keeping of livestock."

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One Million Pounds Of Butter The Central Alberta Company, at Alx, produced one million pounds of creamy butter during the past year, and it is predicted that the amount will be increased by 50 per cent. during the present year.

James—Your son's in business, isn't he?
Smith—Yes, he's a contractor.
James—A contractor of what?
Smith—A contractor of debt.

Wealth On Belcher Lands

Rich Iron Ore Deposits In Hudson Bay Area

Belcher Islands, reputed to contain rich iron ore deposits, may be the scene of a prospecting rush as soon as the survey now being conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force is completed. Deposits from 10 to 15 per cent state that inquiries are being received from mining interests all over the world asking when the survey will be completed and the maps available.

The pioneer prospecting work on Belcher Islands, located in the north-eastern waters of Hudson Bay, was done by Sam Hainsbury, of Toronto. His holdings, now declared crown land, have now been returned to him and his associates.

The late Harry Hainsbury, of Toronto, was also long in the limelight in connection with an ambitious development scheme involving the Hainsbury holdings and backed by a group of Wall Street financiers.

The aerial expedition now surveying and mapping the islands, is directed by the late Mr. Hainsbury and is equipped with four photographic aircraft. C. H. Hoy, of the Geological Survey, and an assistant are working in collaboration with the flying men in preparing the maps.

It is believed unlikely that once this work is completed various mining interests in Canada, England and the United States, will send in their prospectors and engineers to make thorough examination of the iron ore possibilities of these islands.

A Friendly Attitude

American Paper Refers To Relations Between Canada and United States

Those who interpret the Canadian tariff as hostile to the United States will do well to remember that the Dominion has consistently shown a friendly attitude on other matters.

For instance, the treaty prohibiting export of liquor to the United States is estimated to have cost Canada \$7,000,000 in excise taxes.

While the tariff cannot logically be interpreted as showing hostility, the \$7,000,000 sacrifice is decidedly a token of friendship and co-operation. Canada was under no compulsion to agree to such a ban. It did so apparently with the intention only of satisfying this country to uphold a law with which Canada itself was in sympathy.

The St. Lawrence lake-to-sea waterway appears to be approaching a point of realization. Canada has shown a willingness to work with the United States on that project, although many political and technical obstacles still remain to be overcome.

There is too much at stake to permit any imagined tariff battle to threaten the existing friendship. —Grand Rapids Press.

Dairy Herd Profits

Average Profit Over Cost Of Feed Of \$140.50 For Each Cow

A profit of \$140.50 over cost of feed from a dairy herd of ten cows is an item of special interest in the Annual report of 1929 for the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask. This represents an average profit of \$14.05 per cow. The record was made by the producer in the difficult conditions of last year on the prairies. The feed cost per head averaged \$42.73, and on most farms practically all this cost would be added profit through the marketing of available feeds through the dairy herd. The low producer in the record was only milked 118 days, showing a profit over feed cost of \$49.63, while the high producer was milked 200 days, showing a profit over feed cost of \$137.51. But-fat average for the herd was 4.34 per cent.

Pity makes the world soft for the weak and noble for the strong.

POPULAR VISITORS FROM THE MOTHERLAND

The Right Reverend A. Winington-Ingram, popular Bishop of London who is paying a visit to some of the leading cities of the Dominion, and Betty Muthall (right) to Madame's charming tea table last year, who is in Canada to play in variety exhibitions with her teammates of Wingham Cup fame.



By Annette



EVERYONE KNOWS DAVE FASHION IS FASHION TO CAPES AND PUFFS

And incidentally these new features are much favoured by youth.

It is a model is very delightful carried out in a crepe silk print—in instance in red, green, blue or with vivid plain binding.

In many outfits, it is a very pleasing, such as eyelet batiste, printed batiste and printed voile.

Shantung, patterned washable crepe silk and linen are smartly appropriate.

Style No. 318 is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust.

It's as simple as A, B, C to make it, and amazingly inexpensive.

For the 16-year size, 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material with 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Printed material in crepe silk, in stripes or in solid (color preferred). Wrap collar, cuffs.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size

Name

.....

Town

Turn To Mixed Farming

Many Farmers Of The Swift Current District Will Get Away From Straight Grain Growing

Evidence that many farmers of the Swift Current district are inclined to turn from straight grain growing to diversified farming, at least to the extent of producing on their land products for their home use, was apparent to officials of the Saskatchewan Government who attended the recent dairy meeting at Swift Current.

A British professor declares that a mosquito can fly seventeen hours without settling. Maybe he can, but he doesn't.

To All Lovers Of Nature, The Conserving of Canada's Wild Life Will Offer Great Possibilities

In the fact that the national parks of Canada are rigidly protected game preserves where the active fauna lives unmolested, the one of their greatest attractions. Each succeeding year's round of tourists brings new expressions of wonderment and surprise at the rapidly with which the wild animals in the national parks are losing their fear of man. Parks' officials, who administer wild life protection measures, have watched this condition develop and to them it was to be expected, but to the visitor who to the park, the delaying of one's car on a highway by a band of friendly Rocky Mountain sheep or a sweet-seeking bumble is a novel experience.

To nature lovers this new condition offers great possibilities. The vision of a new kingdom with all created things is opened up to the mind's eye. The wild things of the forest, the big game assumes the roles of "little brother" with affection, feeling, and even it may be thought of their own. In the hope of furthering a better appreciation of Canada's wild life, Grey Owl, a Canadian backwoodsman of Indian birth and an inspiring exponent of a more humane philosophy, is now in the most recently established of the national parks, Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba, where he will specialize on the conservation of the beaver and other of the wild denizens of this attractive area.

Salt Plentiful In Canada

Total Production Of 271,685 Tons In 1930

Among the natural resources in which Canada is abundantly rich is salt, which is found principally in Ontario and Nova Scotia. In 1930 the total production was 271,685 tons valued at \$1,094,021, an average price of \$1.05 per ton. In Nova Scotia it is estimated that the Malaga deposit contains sufficient pure to salt directly after mining and crushing. There is also an additional 300,000,000 tons of slightly lower grade salt. An interesting feature of this deposit is the presence of potassium salts which may ultimately prove economically important. Canadian salt industries produce a variety of high grade products suitable for almost every domestic and industrial requirement. Of the total production of salt last year 49,467 tons were for table and dairy use, 15,373 tons common fine, 43,149 tons common coarse, 281 hand and 7,653 other grades and 114,737 for chemical works.

Getting More Milk

Excellent Results Are Obtained From Cow Testing As Applied To Dairy Herds

The outstanding feature about cow testing as applied to dairy herds at the Montreal Station operated under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is the increase in production which has been made. Records kept for 18 dairy herds in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, totaling 235 head, show an average production in 1928 of 4,994 pounds as compared with 7,073 pounds last year; an increase of practically 50 per cent during the short period under review.

Individual milk records kept, but advice as to feeding ratios and the selection of stock is available through the supervisors.

Where Pedestrians Are Safe

The safest places for pedestrians are Spitzbergen, Oman, Yoman and the Solomon Islands, according to a world motor car census taken by the Commerce Department at Washington. Spitzbergen has one motor car, Oman (in Arabia) has none, Yoman (also in Arabia) has 18, and the Solomon Islands, 14.

Minister: "Do you say your prayers every night, Gaudin?"

"No—some nights I don't want any thing."

"At night I could not sleep for thinking of you."

"You darling."

"Yes, there was a saw mill near the station last night."

Der Bräuer, Berlin.

families. With them and a few hand-raised young beaver, he began his conservation. The saving of the beaver was to become his life's job. Always a sympathizer of the ways and character of wild life, Grey Owl began to make friends with the most interesting of the wild animals in the national parks and to study their personalities with a new sympathy and understanding. Today they will come at him, climb out of the water into his canoe, eat out of his hands, and follow him about his camp like domestic pets.

In his efforts to arouse public interest in the beaver, Grey Owl discovered an unsuspected talent for writing and his articles on wild life subjects are being sought by magazines and other periodicals. By his aid the Dominion Government has been able to secure one of the most interesting moving pictures of the beaver ever taken, which is now being widely shown in all the most important cities to lovers of wild life throughout the country. Grey Owl's location in Riding Mountain National Park will add greatly to the tourist's enjoyment of the many forms of wild life which are shown in this attractive scenic playground.

It is a strange thing, as Mr. H. G. Wells pointed out in his "Outline of History," how little has been done since the Bronze Age in farming using, befriending and appreciating the animal life about us. It is true that the science of man's treatment of the lesser species contains little ground for pride. For the most part it is a history of routine and selfish structures, based upon the assumption of power. "To have dominion over all things" has been crudely interpreted, to mean to them as we pleased, to regard them as existing primarily to satisfy man's needs, or in the so-called civilized treatment of man's greed or pleasure. Even those who agitate for game protection or seek to stimulate public taste in efforts to save the furred and feathered dwellers of our land and forest, often shy their claims upon the value financially, upon the loss to man's greed or pleasure. Even those who agitate for game protection or seek to stimulate public taste in efforts to save the furred and feathered dwellers of our land and forest, often shy their claims upon the value financially, upon the loss to man's greed or pleasure.

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Four Little Lions—Kasper, Stockholm.

W. N. U. 1891

OYEN THEATRE

Saturday, Aug 8

Saturday Night Frelie

DANCE

9 till 12 p.m.

Everybody 25 cents

Wednesday, Aug 12

"VIENNESE NIGHTS"

All Technicolor

NOTE—During August adults admitted to shows

for **25c**



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have in mind and still
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Barriater, Solicitor and

Notary Public

Money to Loan

Oyen Alberta

John P. Kerr

Veterinary Surgeon

Graduate of Ontario

Veterinary College

Oyen, Alta.

Look at your address label!

About Town and Country

Alex. R. McFavish, sight specialist, will visit hotel at Oyen, Tuesday, August 11. Dependable eyesight service at reasonable prices.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Rose of Benton, at Alaskan hospital, on Sunday, August 2, 1931, a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Devereaux of Benton, on Tuesday, August 4, 1931, a daughter.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McMurray of Oyen, on Sunday, August 2, 1931, a son.

Mr. B. E. Kelly, first manager of the Bank of Toronto in Oyen arrived in town last Saturday. He expects to leave in the morning on a business trip to the coast.

Mr. Emile Tessier arrived in Oyen last Saturday from West Wickham, Que., to visit in the district for a few weeks. He is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Walker.

Over one hundred guests attended a surprise party held at home of Mr. George Cordell last Sunday, for Mr. J. A. Siskley, who is leaving shortly for Big Timber, Mont.

Mr. Harold McDonald and daughter Thelma, were weekend visitors in Calgary. Mrs. McDonald is making fine progress at the Keith Sanatorium.

Mr. W. A. Johnson arrived in Oyen last Thursday to visit at the home of his son Mr. Harvey C. Johnson.

Mrs. J. Love and her daughter Miss Catherine Love were Calgary visitors over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gillespie left last Sunday for Calgary and Banff to spend a week's vacation.

At a social gathering held in the United Church basement last Monday evening, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. McGregor, the guests of honor, received congratulations and were presented with a handsome mantle clock.

Mrs. H. A. Morrison, who has been spending a vacation at the coast, returned home last Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Skinner returned home from Ontario last Saturday.

Mrs. Harvey C. Johnson and daughters left last Friday for Medicine Hat to visit at the home of Mrs. Johnson's brother.

Mrs. A. O. MacArthur and son Gordon, Mrs. Purvis and son of Saskatoon and Mrs. Stewart of Fenelon, Ont., left last Sunday for Banff where they will spend a vacation.

Church Notices

ALL SAINTS CHURCH
(Anglican)

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

Evensong..... 3:00 p.m.

Rev. C. M. K. Parsons

OYEN UNITED CHURCH

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

Rev. E. F. Kemp

will conduct Service

as follows:

HUDSON HEIGHTS 11:00 a.m.

GLENADA..... 3:00 p.m.

OYEN..... 7:30 p.m.

All Are Cordially Invited

Prize Winners at

Oyen Summer Fair

(Continued from page 1.)

Heifer born in 1930—W. J. Nickel, 1st and 2nd.
Calf, heifer, born 1931—W. J. Nickel, 1st.

Grade Cattle—Dairy

Cow giving milk born in 1928 or prior—David Peck, 1st; J. V. Sullivan, 2nd.

Heifer born 1929—David Warwick, 1st and 2nd.
Heifer born 1930—David Warwick, 1st, R. E. Smaile, 2nd.

Heifer Calf born in 1931—David Peck, 1st; David Warwick, 2nd.

Grade Dairy Herd—David Warwick, 1st; David Peck, 2nd.

Grade Cattle—Beef

Cow born in 1928 or prior—E. H. Church, 1st; E. Anderson, 2nd.

Calf born 1931—E. H. Church, 1st; E. Anderson, 2nd.

Heifer born 1929—E. H. Church, 1st; L. C. Walker, 2nd.

Heifer born 1930—C. Stauffer, 1st; E. H. Church, 2nd.

Steer born in 1930—E. H. Church, 1st; C. A. Nickel, 2nd.

Special Prizes

The People's Meat Market

special for the best fat steer

was won by E. H. Church.

The Bank of Toronto special

for the best cow or heifer on

the grounds, beef type, was won

by L. C. Walker, 1st; Cecil Hal-

field, 2nd; C. Stauffer, 3rd.

The S. A. Miller special for

the best hand fed calf, was won

by Howard Ireland, 1st; How-

ard Church, 2nd; Evelyn Balar

and Jess Austin, 3rd.

The Beaver Lumber Com-

pany's special for the best

Dairy Heifer, any breed, was

won by David Warwick, 1st;

David Peck, 2nd; and W. J. By-

ler, 3rd.

Sheep

Grade Sheep

Ewe, any age—T. Abbott, 1st; J. V. Sullivan, 2nd.

Ewe, lamb—J. V. Sullivan, 1st; T. Abbott, 2nd.

Shoering—J. V. Sullivan, 1st; T. Abbott, 2nd.

Registered Shrophires

Ram, 2 years or over—T. Ab-

bott, 1st.

Registered Oxfords

Ram, 2 years or over—T. Ab-

bott, 1st.

Swine

Registered Yorkshire

Brood Sow, over 1 year—Fred

Hatch, 1st.

Sow, 6 months or under—E.

H. Church, 1st; Fred Hatch, 2nd.

Boar, 6 months or under—

Fred Hatch, 1st and 2nd.

Duroc Jersey

Boar, over 1 year—W. Shan-

non, 1st.

Grade Hogs

Brood Sow, over 1 year—W.

J. Byler, 1st; W. Shannon, 2nd.

One pair of hogs, 6 months or

under—W. J. Byler, 1st; E. H.

Church, 2nd.

Note—A list of the prize winners in half-exhibit classes, will be published in the next issue of the News.

WANTED—Capable girl wants house work either on farm or in town. Apply at office of Oyen News.

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